

LINCOLN in WARTIME



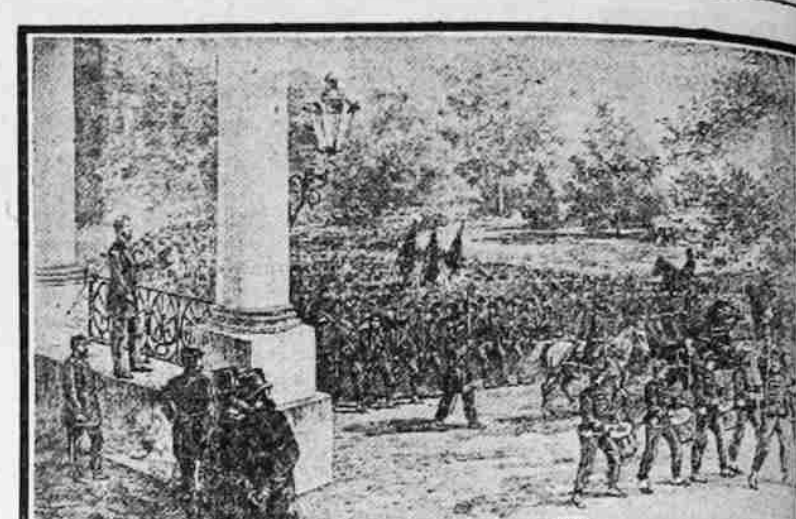
Lincoln During the Civil War



Lincoln giving Grant his Commission as Lieut. General at the White House



Lincoln Just After the Black Hawk War



Lincoln Reviewing the Volunteers During the Civil War

A Short Sketch of the Early Military Career of Our First Martyred President = His Trials As Chief Executive During the Civil War.

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THIS MAY NOT be an inappropriate time to look back upon some of the great men of our country when we were at war. Lincoln was President of the United States at a crucial period in our history and whilst essentially a man of peace, he believed in war when necessary to vindicate the right or to defend some principle vital to the welfare of the people. This is, perhaps, with few exceptions, true of the big men of modern times.

Lincoln had been schooled in the bitter experiences of frontier life, where courage and sacrifice were necessary to success, and where there was no compromise with the forces that tend to wrong and injustice. He was an advocate of peaceful methods but leaped into the fray when duty called, no matter what the consequences were or where the struggle

might lead. He buckled on his armor when his conviction told him that fight was the only way to success.

Black Hawk War.

This was true in his early life as well as in his more mature years, for when a young man of twenty-three years he was chosen a captain of volunteers in the Black Hawk War, when Black Hawk, the celebrated chief of the Sac Indians, repudiated his treaty with the white men and precipitated a war.

He knew nothing of military tactics and knew few of the commands. In later years he recalled his blunders with more or less amusement. One of these, which he was particularly fond of relating, was how he got his company through a gateway. They were marching four abreast and on approaching a gateway Lincoln did not remember the proper command

for single file. "I knew they had to go through," he said, "so when they neared the gate I shouted, the company is dismissed for two minutes when it will fall in again on the other side of the gate." Several times he was punished for the infringement of military rules, and was once made to wear a wooden sword for two days, but this did not lessen the respect the men held for their captain. They were proud of his wit, his learning and his strength, for he was the best wrestler in the army and they remained his friends in after life. His campaign lasted three months with the ordinary hardships, but his men never had an opportunity to show their prowess on the battlefield. In speaking of the campaign Lincoln said, "I never had a chance to fight an Indian, but I had a great many struggles with mosquitoes and lost much blood. I was often very hungry. These were my greatest hardships in the Black Hawk War." At the end of their term of service his company were mustered out after which Lincoln re-enlisted as a private and served several months in the ranks. Black Hawk and his warriors were captured and the war

came to an end.

Against Slavery.

Early in life he became an enemy to slavery. On several occasions he had taken flat boats to New Orleans and while in the South he had seen cruel overseers ill-treating the helpless blacks and he made up his mind to fight for the abolition of slavery wherever and whenever it was possible. He held various positions in his early life and studied law at night. His honesty, truthfulness and extreme sense of justice won him friends who gave him the sobriquet of "honest Abe" a name which clung to him all through his life. He was finally admitted to the bar and shortly afterward elected as a member of the Illinois Legislature.

He rose rapidly in his chosen profession and also took an active part in politics, never losing an opportunity to fight against slavery. Finally in 1860 he was elected to the highest office in the gift of the people. In his inaugural address of March 4, 1861, he made his position clear by denying the right of any State or number of States to go out of the Union. Already the war clouds were gathering for many of the Southern States regarded his address as a practical declaration of war. Less than six weeks afterward the storm broke, when General Beauregard, on behalf of the Confederate Government, fired on Fort Sumter in the Charleston Harbor and forced the surrender of the garrison at that point.

The crucial period of our nation was at hand and no one knew this

better than the President. Lack of men and political bickerings caused the President great anxiety. Both General Scott and General Sherman declared that the war would be long and tedious and they urged the opening of training camps at once for the volunteers. The generals laid plans for the campaign, but when the people learned of their plans they were howled down with derision. The comic papers cartooned General Scott and his plans and in the same breath demanded that the Federal forces get into the fight. President Lincoln yielded to the cry of the people and the battle of Bull Run was fought and lost for the Union forces.

Troubles With Cabinet.

His Cabinet was divided and there were many discussions. General Scott was old, feeble in body and irritable. He did not want to retire and while the President had the greatest respect for the old man's military ability he felt that the veteran warrior was in no condition to cope with the situation which was confronting the nation. General Scott, however, refused to retire until he was fairly driven from his post by McClellan. The battle of Bull Run weighed heavily on the President's mind, because he knew that it had been fought to please the politicians against the judgment of General Scott, who declared that the Union army was unprepared. Hundreds of men had been killed and wounded and all through a blunder.

Military Knowledge.

Lincoln, in the meantime, spent many sleepless nights going over reports and studying maps and the positions of the various regiments. "Many times," one historian writes, "He had to soldiers and moved them about as though they were real men." His talent in military affairs was remarkable and his correspondence with

his generals reveals his ability as a military strategist. Although his advice was spurned by both General Buell and General Halleck they were compelled to acknowledge that in the time of a crisis they found him resourceful and in emergencies prompt and clear-sighted. Military men of today are of the opinion that had his advice been followed some of the disasters which befell the Federal forces might have been averted. Men did not respond to the call to arms as they should have done and had to be drafted in order to raise the number of soldiers required. Slackers existed then as they do today and political influence was used to exempt men. Then, too, the substitute system was in vogue by which men who had money might pay some other man to take their places. Lincoln greatly deplored this lack of patriotism, but was powerless to prevent it. Parents were continually coming to him with sad stories in reference to their sons and as he was of a deeply sympathetic nature these stories affected him greatly.

Absolutely Fearless.

He did not know the meaning of fear and insisted on riding to his summer cottage at the soldiers' home alone, although Washington was at that time filled with spies and enemies of the Union forces. His favorite hours for visiting the War Department were between eleven and twelve o'clock at night. An escort of four soldiers was appointed to see him back and forth. He used to talk with these men during the walk and frequently tell them little anecdotes of his early life. He always had the greatest consideration for the comfort of his fellowmen and one rainy night when he started for the War Department he begged his escort not to accompany him. "Don't come out in this storm," he said, "I have an umbrella and can

get along very well." One of them declared that they must accompany him as they dared not disobey orders. The President knew that Secretary Stanton was a stickler on orders and a man of violent temper and he replied, "Come along then, for if Mr. Stanton should learn that you let me go out alone he would have you court-martialed and shot within twenty-four hours."

Patient And Cool.

Throughout the entire war Lincoln displayed remarkable patience and never appeared disconcerted. When the hot-headed members of his Cabinet began to wrangle he often changed the subject by telling a funny incident apropos to the occasion. The darkest hour in the Civil War came in May, 1863, after the bloody battle of Chancellorsville. The country was weary of war with its draining taxes of gold and blood. Everywhere there was discontent and the enemies of Lincoln were savage in their denunciations of his policies. Others made piteous appeals for early peace. The President was at his desk far into the night, for his greatest travail of soul was our disunited nation. Again and again he hoped for a decisive battle. Gettysburg proved a disappointment for Meade did not follow Lee in his retreat. When Sheridan in a hasty report fished up with the words "If the thing is pressed I think Lee will surrender" Grant sent the dispatch to the President, who instantly wired back "Let the thing be pressed." So the war ended after a four years' struggle between Americans. Lincoln's joy was unbounded and he was busy making plans for the reconstruction of the South when the bullet of an assassin ended his life. "In his death the nation lost one of its greatest heroes and the South lost its most just friend."

The Story of a Valentine Post Card



Plain Black and White Lithographed Card

The Evolution of the Valentine From the Love Poems of the Fifteenth Century To the Valentine Post Card of Today.

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VALENTINE DAY antedates the Christian era for it was one of the customs of the Roman Lupercalia. The early Christians found it difficult to get the people to break away from the pagan customs at once so they gradually changed the festivities and finally the names. To make the transformation of this day complete it was decided by the reform element that the day should henceforth be known as St. Valentine's Day, and that it should be celebrated on February Fourteenth in honor of St. Valentine, the great bishop, who was beheaded 270, A. D., by the persecutors of the early Christians because he had performed the remarkable miracle restoring the sight of his jailor's blind daughter.

Although the name of the day was changed it still remained the feast of lovers and the boys and girls as late as Pope's time, 1661, were wont to choose human valentines as in the days of the Lupercalia.

First Valentine.

To an American girl, however, we are indebted for the fancy Valentine. In 1849 Miss Esther Howland, of Worcester, Massachusetts, conceived the idea of making Valentines out of lace paper and pictures and pasting love verses on them.

Twenty years later the picture post

card came into existence, and took the place of the lace paper type. It had its origin in Germany, and soon created a furore in the world, both on account of its cheapness and its beauty. First it pictured scenes of mountains, streams, old castles and palaces. Then it had words of greetings for special days printed on it, and finally the verses of love so appropriate to Valentine Day appeared on its face. From time to time the cards were improved on and today they have reached perfection in workmanship and are the most popular Valentines of the present age. Before the war the majority of these cards were "made in Germany," but just now they are almost entirely American products. A few, however, are made in England and France. The process used in turning out the Valentine post cards is interesting, and while simple to the man who has the work in charge, it seems rather complicated to the layman.

Making The Card.

First the artist makes the drawings, something appropriate to the day, such as lovers clasping hands, Cupid piercing hearts, flowers bearing cards upon which are written love messages,

etc. The design is colored by the artists for a key to the printer or lithographer as the case may be, as some of the cheaper cards are merely printed in colors similar to the color pages which form a part of the Sunday newspapers, while others are made by a process called lithography, a name taken from the Greek words lithos, a stone, and grapho, I write. This art of printing from a polished stone was invented by Aloys Senefelder, a native of Bohemia, in the year 1796. The lithography art has passed through a series of evolution and while the stone is sometimes used there has been an ever increasing substitution of zinc and aluminum in place of the stone until today the finest lithographic work is done on aluminum. When a Valentine post card is to be made, the copy for the lithograph artist may be a drawing or a sketch, a photograph or a model. The work is first drawn on the aluminum plate or upon specially prepared paper called transfer paper. Special soapy inks and crayons are used by the artist for drawing the original work. It is then the business of the post card printer to translate his ideas of the work to the metal plate, the

result being several drawings, which when printed in their respective colors one on top of the other (called superimposed), will produce a facsimile of the original drawing. There are various methods of doing this, such as by hand-stippling, rising shading mediums, or by working with a greasy crayon on a grained lithographic surface, or by spraying with the air brush or aerograph, or by splashing upon a polished stone or slightly roughened metal plate, or by working up transfers having a photographic base, half tone, etc., or by a combination of two or three of the above processes. Each method is claimed by the worker to be the best.

Printing Colors.

Each color is printed on separately and sometimes nine or ten printings are required. The larger number of printings includes special workings for light tints which do not require the same careful handling as when they have to be obtained by breaking up the strong colors into almost microscopic dots. The proving room is the connecting link between the artist's department and the transfer man, and the prover supplies the artist with the effects on the metal plate or transfer paper. This man also prepares the plate for printing, proving or taking transfers. If the work which the artist is about to make is an ordinary colored sketch without out-

line (such as are frequently used on cards), then as a temporary guide for his own use, and afterward for that of the transfer man an outline is made. This is called the key and is made by pinning down a sheet of gelatine on top of the sketch and tracing the latter by scratching the gelatine with a steel point. This gelatine engraving is then handed over to the prover or the transfer to be filled in with soft transfer ink, which is done by dabbing the ink all over the sheet and working it into the engraving, then wiping away the superfluous ink with rags and whitening in a manner similar to inking a copper or steel plate. It is then placed between damp sheets until the gelatine becomes quite limp, when it is run through the press a few times on a clean stone under a great pressure. It is then pulled off. Next comes the guide lines and register marks, which are guide or key lines on certain parts that are to contain more than one color which is not enclosed. These lines are taken away when the work is proved.

An offset or faint is then made. This is a colored impression of the key upon the plate, such coloring matter being used as will in no way effect the work or take printing ink later when the plate is being prepared. Various kinds of powders are used for this purpose. One offset is required for each color to be drawn



As sure as U R my Darling

Rebus Post-Card, Real Piece of Stump and Lump of Sugar Included

up. The plate is then placed in the printing machine.

These machines are of two kinds, one known as the flat bed machine, where the printing surface travels backward and forward in the bed of the machine. The other is called a rotary machine, in which the printing surface is bent round a cylinder. Some machines print direct from the printing surface on to the paper, while on others the plate prints on to a rubber blanket on a cylinder and this in turn transfers it to the paper. They are known as direct and offset machines. Post cards are sometimes printed on hand presses and on a direct printing machine. Each color involves a separate printing form and a different ink. The post card maker must understand the harmony of colors, otherwise his work would be a failure, for certain groupings of colors are pleasing to the eye, while others are harsh and displeasing. The light colors are always printed first. In some cases a darker color laid on the lighter shade will produce a color desired. A certain amount of dryer is mixed with the colored inks to insure quick drying, for each color must be perfectly dry on the cards before the other can be printed on.

The printing of the cards is extremely interesting as one sees the various colors unfold on the card, a special plate being used for each color. When the reds are to be used the plate is "routed" so that only the surface to be printed in that color will come in contact with the ink. Where yellow is to be used everything has been "routed" except the parts designed for that color. This "rout-

ing" is generally done by the use of an electric routing needle guided by a man who has a steady hand and good eye for lines. The cheaper cards are usually made by the ordinary three color process, made on litho zinc from any wash drawing or painting by photographing the subject through a half tone screen. The process makes a fairly good card of a light colored chrome type.

Embossing The Card.

When a post card is to be embossed a key offset is made on a thick metal or stone, and the parts are sometimes required. A light tint is sometimes printed at the same time the embossing is done. In the better class of Valentine cards the relief is made to stand out considerably and the engraving is deeply cut. The engraved parts are wetted and a thin piece of paper laid over them and forced to the bottom with a tuft of cotton wool. The hollows are then filled in with a plaster of Paris, which contains a little glue. After the plaster has set the top is touched over with fish glue or other strong adhesive. It is then passed round the cylinder slowly and allowed to harden before the cards are put under it in the press. Frequently velvet is embossed in the form of flowers and pasted on the cards.

Spangle Cards.

Occasionally one finds a post card spangled with imitation frost, stars or spangles and glitter. The latter is made of finely rolled copper or brass broken up into small particles. They are dyed to all shades of color and give a pretty glittering effect. Frost and snow are generally made from glass, while the jeweled cards are made of small granules of copper. The method of attaching these powders to the cards is simple. The surface is gone over with a brush of soft pencil containing a strong adhesive, such as fish glue, and the powder is then passed through a quantity of the powder in a manner that will cause the particles to adhere to and imbed themselves in the glue.

